

The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. VIII. NO. 27.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1889.—TWELVE-PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

In SICKENING SIGHT in the Johnstown Valley.

ANXIOUS WATCHERS.

Dead Bodies Discovered Along the Banks With Horrifying Frequency.

New FLORENCE, Pa., June 1.—The banks on both sides of the river are crowded with anxious watchers, and with horrifying frequency their vigilas are rewarded by the discovery of a dead body. Within the last hour three floating bodies have been recovered.

To this point 100 people from Johnstown and river towns are hurrying in search of their relatives, seen swept away in last night's flood. The mud and mud-brick walls of houses are crowded with pale, anxious people, who tell of the awful calamity with abated breath. The bodies are being prepared for burial, but will not be buried for a week or two.

"Do you see those floating trees?" said the operator, pointing to the place where the little girl had gone out of sight. "Well we have scores of children swept in there. They say on the opposite side a number of bodies can be seen lying in the mud. They found the body of a woman on this side."

Just above Johnstown is the little town of Nineveh. It was here that I found the first charnel house. One hundred and nine dead bodies were there, the larger proportion of them women and children. The water was awful. The work of the flood could be realized. What had been fertile farms looked like worn out brickyards. Great trees had been household goods and hundreds of houses lie.

A report has just been received that there are twenty persons on an island near Nineveh, a man and a woman on a platform.

Another report just reached here, and it is said that at least 100 people were consumed in the flames at Johnstown last night. It is said to have been an awful horror. No correct information can be obtained.

Every hour and then ghoulish outlines could be seen in the water, being swept down stream.

The scenes of death fully confirm the reports already sent out about the terrible disaster in and near Johnstown.

He says that it will never be known exactly how many lives were lost, but the number will reach among the thousands.

The scenes of destruction wrought by the flood at Johnstown are being something dreadful to behold.

Two miles from here is the signal tower of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and here the great mud-brick walls of the bridge are end-to-end in the mud. For miles a thousand feet of the entire track is wiped out, rails, ties and even ballast. The north track is entirely washed away.

This is the nearest telegraphic point to Johnstown, and the telegraph office of the Associated press has been partially inundated.

Johnstown is a little town of 10,000 people.

The water is now 15 feet high, and the town is a mass of mud and debris.

It is said that the water is 20 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of June, the water was 18 feet high, and the town was a mass of mud and debris.

On Wednesday, the 26th, the water was 20 feet high.

On Thursday, the 27th, the water was 22 feet high.

On Friday, the 28th, the water was 24 feet high.

On Saturday, the 29th, the water was 26 feet high.

On Sunday, the 30th, the water was 28 feet high.

On Monday, the 31st, the water was 30 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 1st, the water was 32 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 2nd, the water was 34 feet high.

On Thursday, the 3rd, the water was 36 feet high.

On Friday, the 4th, the water was 38 feet high.

On Saturday, the 5th, the water was 40 feet high.

On Sunday, the 6th, the water was 42 feet high.

On Monday, the 7th, the water was 44 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 8th, the water was 46 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 9th, the water was 48 feet high.

On Thursday, the 10th, the water was 50 feet high.

On Friday, the 11th, the water was 52 feet high.

On Saturday, the 12th, the water was 54 feet high.

On Sunday, the 13th, the water was 56 feet high.

On Monday, the 14th, the water was 58 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 15th, the water was 60 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the water was 62 feet high.

On Thursday, the 17th, the water was 64 feet high.

On Friday, the 18th, the water was 66 feet high.

On Saturday, the 19th, the water was 68 feet high.

On Sunday, the 20th, the water was 70 feet high.

On Monday, the 21st, the water was 72 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 22nd, the water was 74 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 23rd, the water was 76 feet high.

On Thursday, the 24th, the water was 78 feet high.

On Friday, the 25th, the water was 80 feet high.

On Saturday, the 26th, the water was 82 feet high.

On Sunday, the 27th, the water was 84 feet high.

On Monday, the 28th, the water was 86 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the water was 88 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 30th, the water was 90 feet high.

On Thursday, the 1st, the water was 92 feet high.

On Friday, the 2nd, the water was 94 feet high.

On Saturday, the 3rd, the water was 96 feet high.

On Sunday, the 4th, the water was 98 feet high.

On Monday, the 5th, the water was 100 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 6th, the water was 102 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 7th, the water was 104 feet high.

On Thursday, the 8th, the water was 106 feet high.

On Friday, the 9th, the water was 108 feet high.

On Saturday, the 10th, the water was 110 feet high.

On Sunday, the 11th, the water was 112 feet high.

On Monday, the 12th, the water was 114 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 13th, the water was 116 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 14th, the water was 118 feet high.

On Thursday, the 15th, the water was 120 feet high.

On Friday, the 16th, the water was 122 feet high.

On Saturday, the 17th, the water was 124 feet high.

On Sunday, the 18th, the water was 126 feet high.

On Monday, the 19th, the water was 128 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the water was 130 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 21st, the water was 132 feet high.

On Thursday, the 22nd, the water was 134 feet high.

On Friday, the 23rd, the water was 136 feet high.

On Saturday, the 24th, the water was 138 feet high.

On Sunday, the 25th, the water was 140 feet high.

On Monday, the 26th, the water was 142 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 27th, the water was 144 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 28th, the water was 146 feet high.

On Thursday, the 29th, the water was 148 feet high.

On Friday, the 30th, the water was 150 feet high.

On Saturday, the 31st, the water was 152 feet high.

On Sunday, the 1st, the water was 154 feet high.

On Monday, the 2nd, the water was 156 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 3rd, the water was 158 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 4th, the water was 160 feet high.

On Thursday, the 5th, the water was 162 feet high.

On Friday, the 6th, the water was 164 feet high.

On Saturday, the 7th, the water was 166 feet high.

On Sunday, the 8th, the water was 168 feet high.

On Monday, the 9th, the water was 170 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 10th, the water was 172 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 11th, the water was 174 feet high.

On Thursday, the 12th, the water was 176 feet high.

On Friday, the 13th, the water was 178 feet high.

On Saturday, the 14th, the water was 180 feet high.

On Sunday, the 15th, the water was 182 feet high.

On Monday, the 16th, the water was 184 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the water was 186 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 18th, the water was 188 feet high.

On Thursday, the 19th, the water was 190 feet high.

On Friday, the 20th, the water was 192 feet high.

On Saturday, the 21st, the water was 194 feet high.

On Sunday, the 22nd, the water was 196 feet high.

On Monday, the 23rd, the water was 198 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 24th, the water was 200 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the water was 202 feet high.

On Thursday, the 26th, the water was 204 feet high.

On Friday, the 27th, the water was 206 feet high.

On Saturday, the 28th, the water was 208 feet high.

On Sunday, the 29th, the water was 210 feet high.

On Monday, the 30th, the water was 212 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 31st, the water was 214 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 1st, the water was 216 feet high.

On Thursday, the 2nd, the water was 218 feet high.

On Friday, the 3rd, the water was 220 feet high.

On Saturday, the 4th, the water was 222 feet high.

On Sunday, the 5th, the water was 224 feet high.

On Monday, the 6th, the water was 226 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 7th, the water was 228 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 8th, the water was 230 feet high.

On Thursday, the 9th, the water was 232 feet high.

On Friday, the 10th, the water was 234 feet high.

On Saturday, the 11th, the water was 236 feet high.

On Sunday, the 12th, the water was 238 feet high.

On Monday, the 13th, the water was 240 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 14th, the water was 242 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 15th, the water was 244 feet high.

On Thursday, the 16th, the water was 246 feet high.

On Friday, the 17th, the water was 248 feet high.

On Saturday, the 18th, the water was 250 feet high.

On Sunday, the 19th, the water was 252 feet high.

On Monday, the 20th, the water was 254 feet high.

On Tuesday, the 21st, the water was 256 feet high.

On Wednesday, the 22nd, the water was 258 feet high.

On Thursday, the 23rd, the water was 260 feet high.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

The two growers of Pierce county W. T. have bunched their wool, and give notice that the same will be sold at public auction at St. Helens June 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Portland W. T. an extensive well has been bored that gives a flow of five gallons per minute. It is believed that these wells will be generally successful over a large area of country.

We are really sorry to see the Boston Leader in whose columns we have read so many uncompromising things about putting out old newspaper adopting a patent outside at last.

A cloud burst on one of the small tributaries of Birch creek in Yamhill county on Wednesday carried away the house of L. Spicer. Mrs. Spicer was drowned. The body was found next morning.

There were sixty-four marriages in this county in May. The divorce calendar is not at hand but it is probably not quite as full as the marriage register—though business, in this direction, has been on the increase.

Labor day was generally observed yesterday. That is to say, it was worked as usual notwithstanding the pay for the day that they did not need, but which misdirected "sympathy" proposed to give them.

Workingmen have at least one advantage over bankers. They need not observe a legal holiday unless they choose to do so. This is a privilege for which the banks of this city and the people who do business with them would have been reasonably grateful yesterday.

The Beardley trial will begin in Salem on the 11th of June. The people of Salem only will be interested in the proceedings in the box that justice may be done and the good name of the country which has suffered serious blight within the past few years, be properly vindicated.

Winter has turned up its traces and sent a small fall of snow to check the ambitious efforts of spring to start vegetation in portions of Michigan and Wisconsin. This being only the first of June however, spring is confidently expected to make another attempt to smile on that region later on.

All efforts to settle such questions as "What are the hundred best books? or the twelve greatest men? twenty greatest women? and the like, are mere expressions of personal preference or particular moods and therefore have little value in results. Not any book not any man, is always greatest to any one person.

The Hopper's Gazette says "The real estate boom in Portland has led everyone to invest. The banks down there are all busted so far as available cash to loan is concerned." The banks of Portland don't lend money on real estate. They refuse with great judgment to countenance a real estate boom, but have plenty of money for all regular business.

On the west side of the mountains says the Olympia Journal out of forty two members of the constitutional convention the republicans sent twenty-one and the democrats fifteen. On the east side the republicans sent eight and the democrats fifteen out of thirty three. The Pacific coast side will be strong in the convention and very strong in the legislature and the party will be safe.

It is thought that the beginning of the end of the Cronin murder mystery has been reached. Portlanders are surprised and disconcerted of course. They have largely discovered a woman who had in a moment of excitement declared that she "would get even with him." If she had anything to do with the case it is evident from the condition in which Dr. Cronin's body was found, that she more than made her word good.

Northern Pacific engineer parties are at work in the Wallowa mountains west of Moscow. The Moscowan says the generally accepted belief is that the Northern is "getting on the ground to try to keep out another company." Also, there are those who believe people will get up some morning to find an army of graders at work by two rival companies in a death struggle for the possession of the Mullan route over the mountains.

Congressman Gay, of Louisiana, died a few days ago, at the age of 73. Although he died at home the usual committee will be sent, at the expense of the public treasury, to attend the funeral. The cold "dells" hills or an excursion that has such substantial backing will doubtless be heavy at that season of the year though for that matter such expenses resemble death itself, in that they are certain, and claim all seasons as their own.

Speaking of the removal of W. T. Burney from the head office at Oregon City, the Oregon Blade, published at Baker City, frankly says "It would be well if the rest of the La Grande land office were served likewise, for time and time has refused to comply with the request of those who desired to have their final proof notice published in republican newspapers but he must be getting scared for last Sunday he sent us two. He evidently is getting shaky in his boots." Brethren, when we want a pull at the public seat it won't do to be modest.

Experiment has proved that the Monogolian pheasant is an independent little feathered that takes kindly to the woods and wheat fields of Oregon but scores life in a chicken coop as evidence that puts him on an equality with the most popular barnyard fowl. He will submit, being in a quiescent state, to being hatched by a hen provided she will sit four weeks, but is liable to render obedience to her "chuck" and dies rather than follows her about in captivity. This fact is of interest to curiosity merely as judging from the testimony which deposited farmers send up to the legislature immediately, the birds multiply quite fast enough without special care or training.

The germs of smallpox seem to be exceedingly numerous in some localities, an isolated case being still occasionally reported as the heritage of last winter's visitation. The latest case is that of a young man near Gervais, Marion county, the only member of his family who did not have the disease five or six months ago. The chances are that a great reluctance to sacrifice the family bedding invites the scourge to linger about the infected house. Short-sighted economy is liable to go to considerable expense in the way of doctor's bills, nurses, medicines and funeral expenses when it excuses itself in swiping the bedding and clothes of a house where smallpox has made a more or less protracted visit.

One of the facts that speak of the rapid and substantial growth of this city and the surrounding suburban districts is the unprecedented demand for building material of all kinds. The supply, though much greater than ever before, is taxed to the utmost to meet the demand, and delay in finishing many buildings is now the order of the day. The general assembly of Southern Presby-

terians recently voted that Rev. Dr. Woodrow, taught heresy, had departed from the Westminster confession and accepted the doctrine of evolution. These Southern Presbyterians are held by a great majority in the view of the distant creation of Adam as the first man, that there ever had been any evolution of man, and that man had fallen on the high and perfect estate of Eden; that man's fall we must all share. This is the view of the southern Presbyterians who was shocked upon that internal theology which distinguished, perverted and wrung the text of the Bible to wedge and point to the ethological argument for human slavery. The mark of Cain, the denunciation of Ham and the curse of Canaan were quoted in defense of a crime against humanity which Christ himself always.

There is nothing surprising that the orthodox church still continues to swear allegiance to the cruel and terrible creed of eternal punishment both for those who have refused to follow the kindly light that led them on and for those who because of want of light of their own have never been granted any light but have dwelt in outer darkness because it was their only home. Logically, it would be expected that the orthodoxy church, South, which was never weary of defending the horrid crime of slavery from the Bible would be the last to part with the cruel creed and dogmas of eternal punishment, total depravity, damnation of unbaptized infants, the myth of the Garden of Eden, etc., etc.

The southern South remains the old and in so doing retains its higher principles than the rest of the South in the persons and affections of its own day they insensibly adopt the modes of testing and judgment in which they can hope for sympathy from the company they keep.

This, unquestionably, is a sound judgment. Society tends to suppress originality and to create a sort of artificial beings with no character save that formed on a general model of level insipidity. That keen intercourse is stimulating to the intellect, it keeps men and women in full sympathy with the life around them, corrects errors and acts as a spur to intelligence, thought and purpose. But how much of such intercourse is to be more than a vision or a theory? Seldom, indeed, is the scholar and society man or the man of affairs and the society man, joined in the same individual. The older a thoughtful and busy man becomes the more he gets away from what is known as society. The reason is, he doesn't find it what he wants.

Not only the real affairs of the world, but the mighty problems of the mental unrest of the times, the new philosophy and new theories, as well as the old are subjects banished from the drawing room and ordinary conversation. One must be tedious to those who think and read. As he finds no sympathy in society countenancing them he wastes his time. John Morley well says that in general society a video is harder to find than a bear in a jungle.

Again, it is open to doubt whether literary societies are much benefit to a man of independent thinking. They give a kind of stale atmosphere into which the individual is merged and nothing permitted utterance save conventional orthodoxy and common place. Such societies usually discuss what is said, and do not trouble themselves much about what is true. There is a little mutual admiration about them also. They are a grade higher than the dead level of ordinary gossip, but not of sufficiently deep interest to claim the attention of one who has access to a library. The boy man, the earnest man has neither time to seek social company nor taste to enjoy ordinary social small talk. A man loses more than he gains by looking like a perjured Bulwer in the center of shallow admirers, and talking about pigs in Clover. Life is prouder and richer than doing nothing or less than nothing, in this party style. What is known as society, in the conventional use of that term, is mostly a mere floss, and John Stuart Mill was right.

DO YOU WANT

THE JOHNSTOWN CATASTROPHE

Johnstown, Pa., was a town of about 12,000 people, situated in a narrow valley on the Conemaugh river, about eight miles east of Pittsburgh. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh runs along the Conemaugh for a distance of about sixty miles. In many places the river passes through close defiles, with precipitous mountain walls on either side, at other places there are narrow valleys, most of which have for many years been occupied by towns and villages devoted chiefly to industries dependent on coal and iron. The largest of the pieces was Johnstown. It was the seat of the works of the Cambria Iron & Steel Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the world. At Johnstown there is a valley but small extent and in it the city was mainly built. The general elevation was perhaps fifteen or twenty feet above the river. Above and below Johnstown, throughout the whole length of the Conemaugh gorge or defile, were many places similarly situated though smaller. In the entire portion of the valley subject to the flood there were perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 people.

From this description it is easy to see how the flood coming with a rush of a torrent from a world of mud and water, is to be expected. The people indeed, could not see the fact. The feel that it was impossible during twenty-four hours after the first signs of the disaster to enter the valley either from above or below might give some idea of the nature of the country and the fury of the flood. The country is very rugged, the river breaks through parallel ranges of the Allegheny mountains, and the streams coming in from either side could not for the time be crossed and no one could reach Johnstown to report the extent of the disaster. When the whole truth is learned it may be found that thousands of persons have been drowned, while the wrecks and debris that have passed down the river indicate that millions of property have been destroyed. The magnitude of this disaster there has been no parallel in America. On several occasions more property has indeed been destroyed by fire but the loss of life is unequalled. When the situation and circumstances are considered, one must conclude that it will be a wonder if the loss of the dead does not prove in excess of the highest cast.

AN ORTHODOX CIVIL WAR.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the pastor of Plymouth church, an eminent Congregational clergyman and editor of the Christian Union threw a bombshell into the camp of orthodoxy in his recent sermon of the 26th ult. wherein he declared that he found nothing in the Bible to justify the belief that the mercy of God was limited to this world. In other words Dr. Abbott repudiated that part of the creed which denies the possibility of God's mercy after death. But Dr. Abbott has only affirmed what thousands and thousands of members of Congregational and other churches believe. Indeed, outside the gospel—the old time faith in eternal punishment and the story of the garden of Eden has no followers, but the pulpit, while it generally avoids the old time "hell fire" sermon, generally persists as realistic as the day is long. The general assembly of the church has made a more or less protracted visit.

The germs of smallpox seem to be exceedingly numerous in some localities, an isolated case being still occasionally reported as the heritage of last winter's visitation. The latest case is that of a young man near Gervais, Marion county, the only member of his family who did not have the disease five or six months ago. The chances are that a great reluctance to sacrifice the family bedding invites the scourge to linger about the infected house. Short-sighted economy is liable to go to considerable expense in the way of doctor's bills, nurses, medicines and funeral expenses when it excuses itself in swiping the bedding and clothes of a house where smallpox has made a more or less protracted visit.

One of the facts that speak of the rapid and substantial growth of this city and the surrounding suburban districts is the unprecedented demand for building material of all kinds. The supply, though much greater than ever before, is taxed to the utmost to meet the demand, and delay in finishing many buildings is now the order of the day. The general assembly of Southern Presby-

terians recently voted that Rev. Dr. Woodrow, taught heresy, had departed from the Westminster confession and accepted the doctrine of evolution. These Southern Presbyterians are held by a great majority in the view of the distant creation of Adam as the first man, that there ever had been any evolution of man, and that man had fallen on the high and perfect estate of Eden; that man's fall we must all share. This is the view of the southern Presbyterians who was shocked upon that internal theology which distinguished, perverted and wrung the text of the Bible to wedge and point to the ethological argument for human slavery. The mark of Cain, the denunciation of Ham and the curse of Canaan were quoted in defense of a crime against humanity which Christ himself always.

There is nothing surprising that the orthodox church still continues to swear allegiance to the cruel and terrible creed of eternal punishment both for those who have refused to follow the kindly light that led them on and for those who because of want of light of their own have never been granted any light but have dwelt in outer darkness because it was their only home. Logically, it would be expected that the orthodoxy church, South, which was never weary of defending the horrid crime of slavery from the Bible would be the last to part with the cruel creed and dogmas of eternal punishment, total depravity, damnation of unbaptized infants, the myth of the Garden of Eden, etc., etc.

The southern South remains the old and in so doing retains its higher principles than the rest of the South in the persons and affections of its own day they insensibly adopt the modes of testing and judgment in which they can hope for sympathy from the company they keep.

This, unquestionably, is a sound judgment. Society tends to suppress originality and to create a sort of artificial beings with no character save that formed on a general model of level insipidity. That keen

intercourse is stimulating to the intellect, it keeps men and women in full sympathy with the life around them, corrects errors and acts as a spur to intelligence, thought and purpose. But how much of such intercourse is to be more than a vision or a theory? Seldom, indeed, is the scholar and society man or the man of affairs and the society man, joined in the same individual. The older a thoughtful and busy man becomes the more he gets away from what is known as society. The reason is, he doesn't find it what he wants.

Not only the real affairs of the world, but the mighty problems of the mental unrest of the times, the new philosophy and new theories, as well as the old are subjects banished from the drawing room and ordinary conversation. One must be tedious to those who think and read. As he finds no sympathy in society countenancing them he wastes his time. John Morley well says that in general society a video is harder to find than a bear in a jungle.

Again, it is open to doubt whether literary societies are much benefit to a man of independent thinking. They give a kind of stale atmosphere into which the individual is merged and nothing permitted utterance save conventional orthodoxy and common place. Such societies usually discuss what is said, and do not trouble themselves much about what is true. There is a little mutual admiration about them also. They are a grade higher than the dead level of ordinary gossip, but not of sufficiently deep interest to claim the attention of one who has access to a library. The boy man, the earnest man has neither time to seek social company nor taste to enjoy ordinary social small talk. A man loses more than he gains by looking like a perjured Bulwer in the center of shallow admirers, and talking about pigs in Clover. Life is prouder and richer than doing nothing or less than nothing, in this party style. What is known as society, in the conventional use of that term, is mostly a mere floss, and John Stuart Mill was right.

DO YOU WANT

THE JOHNSTOWN CATASTROPHE

Johnstown, Pa., was a town of about 12,000 people, situated in a narrow valley on the Conemaugh river, about eight miles east of Pittsburgh. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh runs along the Conemaugh for a distance of about sixty miles. In many places the river passes through close defiles, with precipitous mountain walls on either side, at other places there are narrow valleys, most of which have for many years been occupied by towns and villages devoted chiefly to industries dependent on coal and iron. The largest of the pieces was Johnstown. It was the seat of the works of the Cambria Iron & Steel Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the world. At Johnstown there is a valley but small extent and in it the city was mainly built. The general elevation was perhaps fifteen or twenty feet above the river. Above and below Johnstown, throughout the whole length of the Conemaugh gorge or defile, were many places similarly situated though smaller. In the entire portion of the valley subject to the flood there were perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 people.

From this description it is easy to see how the flood coming with a rush of a torrent from a world of mud and water, is to be expected. The people indeed, could not see the fact. The feel that it was impossible during twenty-four hours after the first signs of the disaster to enter the valley either from above or below might give some idea of the nature of the country and the fury of the flood. The country is very rugged, the river breaks through parallel ranges of the Allegheny mountains, and the streams coming in from either side could not for the time be crossed and no one could reach Johnstown to report the extent of the disaster. When the whole truth is learned it may be found that thousands of persons have been drowned, while the wrecks and debris that have passed down the river indicate that millions of property have been destroyed. The magnitude of this disaster there has been no parallel in America. On several occasions more property has indeed been destroyed by fire but the loss of life is unequalled. When the situation and circumstances are considered, one must conclude that it will be a wonder if the loss of the dead does not prove in excess of the highest cast.

AN ORTHODOX CIVIL WAR.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the pastor of Plymouth church, an eminent Congregational clergyman and editor of the Christian Union threw a bombshell into the camp of orthodoxy in his recent sermon of the 26th ult. wherein he declared that he found nothing in the Bible to justify the belief that the mercy of God was limited to this world. In other words Dr. Abbott repudiated that part of the creed which denies the possibility of God's mercy after death. But Dr. Abbott has only affirmed what thousands and thousands of members of Congregational and other churches believe. Indeed, outside the gospel—the old time faith in eternal punishment and the story of the garden of Eden has no followers, but the pulpit, while it generally avoids the old time "hell fire" sermon, generally persists as realistic as the day is long. The general assembly of the church has made a more or less protracted visit.

The germs of smallpox seem to be exceedingly numerous in some localities, an isolated case being still occasionally reported as the heritage of last winter's visitation. The latest case is that of a young man near Gervais, Marion county, the only member of his family who did not have the disease five or six months ago. The chances are that a great reluctance to sacrifice the family bedding invites the scourge to linger about the infected house. Short-sighted economy is liable to go to considerable expense in the way of doctor's bills, nurses, medicines and funeral expenses when it excuses itself in swiping the bedding and clothes of a house where smallpox has made a more or less protracted visit.

One of the facts that speak of the rapid and substantial growth of this city and the surrounding suburban districts is the unprecedented demand for building material of all kinds. The supply, though much greater than ever before, is taxed to the utmost to meet the demand, and delay in finishing many buildings is now the order of the day. The general assembly of Southern Presby-

terians recently voted that Rev. Dr. Woodrow, taught heresy, had departed from the Westminster confession and accepted the doctrine of evolution. These Southern Presbyterians are held by a great majority in the view of the distant creation of Adam as the first man, that there ever had been any evolution of man, and that man had fallen on the high and perfect estate of Eden; that man's fall we must all share. This is the view of the southern Presbyterians who was shocked upon that internal theology which distinguished, perverted and wrung the text of the Bible to wedge and point to the ethological argument for human slavery. The mark of Cain, the denunciation of Ham and the curse of Canaan were quoted in defense of a crime against humanity which Christ himself always.

There is nothing surprising that the orthodox church still continues to swear allegiance to the cruel and terrible creed of eternal punishment both for those who have refused to follow the kindly light that led them on and for those who because of want of light of their own have never been granted any light but have dwelt in outer darkness because it was their only home. Logically, it would be expected that the orthodoxy church, South, which was never weary of defending the horrid crime of slavery from the Bible would be the last to part with the cruel creed and dogmas of eternal punishment, total depravity, damnation of unbaptized infants, the myth of the Garden of Eden, etc., etc.

The southern South remains the old and in so doing retains its higher principles than the rest of the South in the persons and affections of its own day they insensibly adopt the modes of testing and judgment in which they can hope for sympathy from the company they keep.

This, unquestionably, is a sound judgment. Society tends to suppress originality and to create a sort of artificial beings with no character save that formed on a general model of level insipidity. That keen

intercourse is stimulating to the intellect, it keeps men and women in full sympathy with the life around them, corrects errors and acts as a spur to intelligence, thought and purpose. But how much of such intercourse is to be more than a vision or a theory? Seldom, indeed, is the scholar and society man or the man of affairs and the society man, joined in the same individual. The older a thoughtful and busy man becomes the more he gets away from what is known as society. The reason is, he doesn't find it what he wants.

Not only the real affairs of the world, but the mighty problems of the mental unrest of the times, the new philosophy and new theories, as well as the old are subjects banished from the drawing room and ordinary conversation. One must be tedious to those who think and read. As he finds no sympathy in society countenancing them he wastes his time. John Morley well says that in general society a video is harder to find than a bear in a jungle.

Again, it is open to doubt whether literary societies are much benefit to a man of independent thinking. They give a kind of stale atmosphere into which the individual is merged and nothing permitted utterance save conventional orthodoxy and common place. Such societies usually discuss what is said, and do not trouble themselves much about what is true. There is a little mutual admiration about them also. They are a grade higher than the dead level of ordinary gossip, but not of sufficiently deep interest to claim the attention of one who has access to a library. The boy man, the earnest man has neither time to seek social company nor taste to enjoy ordinary social small talk. A man loses more than he gains by looking like a perjured Bulwer in the center of shallow admirers, and talking about pigs in Clover. Life is prouder and richer than doing nothing or less than nothing, in this party style. What is known as society, in the conventional use of that term, is mostly a mere floss, and John Stuart Mill was right.

DO YOU WANT

THE JOHNSTOWN CATASTROPHE

Johnstown, Pa., was a town of about 12,000 people, situated in a narrow valley on the Conemaugh river, about eight miles east of Pittsburgh. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh runs along the Conemaugh for a distance of about sixty miles. In many places the river passes through close defiles, with precipitous mountain walls on either side, at other places there are narrow valleys, most of which have for many years been occupied by towns and villages devoted chiefly to industries dependent on coal and iron. The largest of the pieces was Johnstown. It was the seat of the works of the Cambria Iron & Steel Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the world. At Johnstown there is a valley but small extent and in it the city was mainly built. The general elevation was perhaps fifteen or twenty feet above the river. Above and below Johnstown, throughout the whole length of the Conemaugh gorge or defile, were many places similarly situated though smaller. In the entire portion of the valley subject to the flood there were perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 people.

From this description it is easy to see how the flood coming with a rush of a torrent from a world of mud and water, is to be expected. The people indeed, could not see the fact. The feel that it was impossible during twenty-four hours after the first signs of the disaster to enter the valley either from above or below might give some idea of the nature of the country and the fury of the flood. The country is very rugged, the river breaks through parallel ranges of the Allegheny mountains, and the streams coming in from either side could not for the time be crossed and no one could reach Johnstown to report the extent of the disaster. When the whole truth is learned it may be found that thousands of persons have been drowned, while the wre

LADY MAUD BEATS SUSIE S.

The Trot in Fine Form and Wins Three Straight Heats.

Lewis's Mare Hopped and Broke and Acted as if She Had Been Over-Trained—Little Je and Susie S. Matched.

Andy Lewis's Lady Maud, by Rockwood, dam Lady Clark by Elsie, by F. 1. 1 Alexander Lewis's colt in S. S., by Man-Wichita, Manhaha, dam Bellflower.

Times—2 25¢, 2 25¢, 2 25¢.

Judge—George H. Speary for Mr. Lewis, John W. Clegg, John C. J. Jeffery for Portland Speed Association.

Timers—R. King, R. E. Byrnes and F. P. Min.

Ab. how the knowing ones were fooled yesterday.

The performed to City View Park and banked their money on Susie S to trot away from Andy Lewis's Lady Maud, and those of them who did not hedge returned home with depleted purses.

Lady Maud had everything her own way. It was a three in five heat race, but she won three straight heats, and that, too, without breaking or offering to break and carried off the prize. She did not make as good time as was expected. Her best mile was 2.34, but the other day she was driven around the turn in 2.31.

12 OPEN THE RACE

The race was the opening run event of the season and was only the forerunner of the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs and the shouting of favorites' names that will make the park a scene of hissing, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

The day was warm but a healthy breeze blew from the northwest and tempered the heat. There were 500 people in the grand stand, among them many business men who had come to the park to witness the races of offices, and quite a number of ladies.

The grounds have been fixed up considerably of late, still there are plenty of places where improvement could be made. The new fence posts have been rearranged and one can now follow the horses all the way around the track, except at one point near the half-mile post, where they are lost sight of. The new fence posts are much better than the old ones that had been improved. There are also places near the half mile post and at the head of the horse stretch which require a great deal of touching up. They will be at tend to when the spring meeting is over as it is not possible to throw up new earth on the track now.

SUSIE S THE FAVORITE

It was 1.20 when the first crowd of racegoers reached the track. They squatted down in shady places under the trees until Auctioneer George Chamberlain called them up in front of the pool stand, and announced that he was going to sell pools to them. One by one they gathered themselves up from the shade and went to the pool table, and the pools opened.

George Corkish, Thibault and Morrison

and George Corkish,

THE MIND READER'S DEATH.

The Last Part Performed by Washington Irving Bishop Was Fatal.

A Horrible Charge Made by His Mother That the Doctors Cut Him Up While He Was Still Alive.

New York World.

Washington Irving Bishop, who became famous in this country and Europe by his extraordinary mind reading performances, died at noon yesterday at the Lamb's Club, No. 34 West Twenty-ninth street. In the circumstances attending his death were as singular as, and in perfect keeping with, his remarkable career, for it was the effort to perform a wonderful feat of thought reading which caused the cataleptic fit that ultimately proved fatal.

Friday last Mr. Bishop came to this city from Philadelphia to sign a contract with his manager, Mr. Ritchie, and was staying at the Hoffman house. On Sunday night the members of the Lamb's Club gave one of their suppers and entertainments. Mr. Bishop being present as the guest of Henry E. Dixey. Mr. Bishop seemed to be in excellent spirits, and apparently enjoyed the affair very much. When Mr. Clay Greene, the secretary of the club, called him to contribute to the amusements of the evening Bishop readily consented, and performed his famous dagger trick.

This consisted of the enactment of a murder scene in the presence of the audience after Bishop had left the room. A large jack-knife was produced, and with it one of the gentlemen pretended to stab another on the right breast, which he did, and his companion and his confederates pretended to hide the weapon. There happened to be a piano on the small stage used by the Lambs for their entertainments, and there was not one in the entire audience who did not believe that the knife had been dropped to the floor by the committee man who had the knife pretended to have it in the instrument, while in reality he slipped it into the other gentleman's hand pocket.

When Bishop came into the room he proceeded almost directly to the piano, when he became very much excited, exclaiming: "You are not dealing fair with me; you are changing your mind, and I am right; you are not a diamond pin, but a gold ring, as if by inspiration, he pounced upon the committee man and drew the knife from the place of concealment. His success in finding the knife made him popular, for wild, and his manner was the rage, and he was in great demand.

On April 18, 1882, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, Bishop would have been some few days from the station of a famous physician he was known all over the world, and as his conduct was extremely erratic and eccentric many people considered him partly insane.

On the 11th of April, 1888, he was in a state very like a cataleptic, the incident causing considerable confusion among the festive party. Just then Dr. John A. Irvine, of No. 14 West Twenty-ninth street, who is a member of the club, happened to come in and at once took the patient, and said: "I am afraid that he is dead." Bishop's catalepsy having evidently been inherited from his mother made it all the more intense."

PROBABLY NOT ALIVE.

"In this temperature it would have made any material difference in ascertaining the cause of death if the post-mortem had been postponed, and the mother could have been communicated with."

"No, not at all. But I don't think that the man was alive at the time of the autopsy."

"I am not sure, but I think he was. He was examined after death nearly \$2000 was found. That he had an insurance of \$50,000 on his life for the benefit of his child is well known. Now it will be difficult to get the funeral arrangements off, and the necessary preliminaries have been attended to—until the widow can be heard from."

He went through his part last evening feeling more and more after his experience in the death chamber.

The word "Townsend" came into the minute book under peculiar circumstances. There had been a number of that name in the club, but Miss Townsend's name was in relation to the president's a few weeks ago in relation to the Lester Wallack statue, and her letter was in due course inserted in the minutes. The piece of paper handed Bishop on which to write his name was given to the president, because they were afraid he would refuse, and they wanted his name, so he cut him up alive through criminal stupidity.

In the name of all who have died over the length and breadth of the earth I protest against that barbarous custom, and I want you to make this offer for me to any scientific man who is not a friend of these men. Tell him that if by any means he can tell whether or not there was life in the body when it was cut up, I will give him a thousand dollars, and I am sure that he should not take the poor, cold hulk, which is all that I have left of my boy, and which I prize beyond anything in this world. It was heartless, heartless, and the thought of what he did to my boy still haunts me. I am subject to the same cataleptic trances in which my boy often fell. One can see and hear everything, but speech and movement are paralyzed, and I have had to wait days and weeks ago in a trance, and I am sure arrangements being made for my burial. Only my brother's determined resistance prevented them from embalming me, and I lay there and waited. On the seventh day I awoke, and still the agony I endured left its marks forever."

PROBABLE SIGN OF DEATH.

Dr. Sprague, in my interview with him later on, went to confirm what poor Mrs. Bishop had told me.

"There are numerous authentic instances," he said, "in which persons of a cataleptic constitution have apparently died but come to life again. I well know that the fact of the middle aged man appearing at the resurrection of persons already buried or the discovery of persons who had evidently come to life again after burial; that the ordinances were changed to the effect that no person should be buried in the ground, but that he should be washed here his sins float away on the waters to the sea, and that if he is buried he will be buried in his sins again. I have seen many instances of this.

Here he has given performances in almost every city and has traveled through Mexico, Cuba and a part of Central America. He did many strange feats outside of his regular evening performances, for instance, drawing the curtains of his room in the streets of New York in open daylight in search of hidden objects though completely blindfolded. He did the bank robbery in Boston, when he went up to the bank to deceive the spectators and puzzle the committee men who had the knife pretended to have it in the instrument, while in reality he slipped it into the other gentleman's hand pocket.

When Bishop came into the room he became very much excited, exclaiming: "You are not dealing fair with me; you are changing your mind, and I am right; you are not a diamond pin, but a gold ring, as if by inspiration, he pounced upon the committee man and drew the knife from the place of concealment. His success in finding the knife made him popular, for wild, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner rendered him almost uncontrollable. Finally divorce proceedings were begun by the second wife on the grounds of cruelty, infidelity and the existence of the first wife. On the decree being granted, he was married to a young woman of this city, by whom he had a daughter, who is still living. This marriage was never annulled, yet after his return from Europe he married, in 1886, Helen G. Mack, the divorced wife of a Mr. Loud. Their life was a happy one, but Bishop was jealous and irritable, and his nervous temperament led him to do many things that were strange if not brutal. It is even said that he would raise from pain caused by his medical efforts by his recourse to cocaine, and his manner

